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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-357
S. 1107

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Digest of Public Law 87-3572

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1107

Feb. 28, 1961 Sen. Kuchel introduced S. 1107 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Rep. Johnson, Calif., introduced H. R. 5008 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

July 6, 1961 Senate committee voted to report S. 1107.

July 10, 1961 Senate committee reported S. 1107 with amendments. S. Report No. 505. Print of bill and report.

July 14, 1961 Senate passed S. 1107 as reported.

July 17, 1961 S. 1107 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Aug. 7, 1961 House subcommittee voted to report S. 1107 to the full committee.

Aug. 30, 1961 House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1107.

Sept. 5, 1961 House committee reported S. 1107 with amendments. H. Report No. 1111. Print of bill and report.

Sept. 18, 1961 House passed S. 1107 as reported.

Sept. 22, 1961 Senate concurred in House amendments to S. 1107.

Oct. 4, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-357.

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87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1107

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Mr. KUCHEL (for himself and Mr. ENGLE) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended, effective with respect to
5 the 1962 and subsequent crops, by adding at the end there-
6 of a new subsection as follows:

7 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act
8 the Secretary shall exempt from the wheat acreage allot-
9 ment and wheat marketing quota provisions of this Act

1 production of durum wheat (class II) in the portions of
2 Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, that comprise
3 the area known as the Tulelake division of the Klamath
4 project of California, as defined by the United States De-
5 partment of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Not-
6 withstanding any other provision of law, durum wheat
7 (class II) produced in 1962 and subsequent years in such
8 area shall not be eligible for price support as provided
9 under section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
10 amended, or for payment of any export subsidy under any
11 Federal program."

A BILL

To exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. ENGLE

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5008

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended, effective with respect to the
5 1962 and subsequent crops, by adding at the end thereof a
6 new subsection as follows:

7 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act
8 the Secretary shall exempt from the wheat acreage allotment
9 and wheat marketing quota provisions of this Act production

1 of durum wheat (class II) in the portions of Modoc and
2 Siskiyou Counties, California, that comprise the area known
3 as the Tululake division of the Klamath project of California,
4 as defined by the United States Department of the Interior,
5 Bureau of Reclamation. Notwithstanding any other provi-
6 sion of law, durum wheat (class II) produced in 1962 and
7 subsequent years in such area shall not be eligible for price
8 support as provided under section 101 of the Agricultural
9 Act of 1949, as amended, or for payment of any export
10 subsidy under any Federal program."

A BILL

To exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
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87th-1st, Nos. 112 and 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee adopted corn and feed grain and wheat program for 1962. Senate committee voted to report bills to authorize emergency livestock loans and to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. Senate committee agreed to exclude soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, and honey from marketing order provisions of farm bill. Senate passed measure to extend date for holding 1961 wheat referendum. Senate committee voted to report bill to increase per diem travel rates.

SENATE - July 6

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in considering the farm bill, S. 1643, "adopted (1) a wheat program for 1962, providing for a 10-percent mandatory reduction in acreage allotments with an additional 30-percent voluntary reduction in acreage allotments, and (2) a corn and feed grain program for 1962, providing a 20-percent mandatory reduction in order to be eligible for price supports, and would apply only to corn, grain sorghums, and barley." p. D538
2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report the following bills:
p. D538
~~S. 763, without amendment, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals;~~
~~S. 1710, with amendment, to continue the authority for emergency livestock loans;~~
~~S. 1873, without amendment, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used under certain circumstances for training college students; and~~

(OVER)

S. 1107, with amendment, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions.

HOUSE - July 6

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1962 "involving a decrease of \$509,500,000 for the Agency for International Development, an increase of \$85 million for military assistance, and an increase in limitation on administrative expenses in the amount of \$260,000 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington" (H. Doc. 208); to Appropriations Committee. p. 11143
4. WATER POLLUTION. Received the conference report on H. R. 6441, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (H. Rept. 675). pp. 11137-41, 11144
5. BUDGETING. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets; to Government Operations Committee. p. 11144
6. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7904, to extend and improve the National Defense Education Act (H. Rept. 674) p. 11144
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Boggs announced the following program for the week of July 10: Mon., S. 796, relating to the use by States of surplus property, and H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential water fowl habitats; Tues., H. R. 6141, to amend the Hiss Act in order to limit to cases involving the national security the prohibition on payment of annuities and retired pay to officers and employees of the U. S.; Wed. and the balance of the week, the D. C. appropriation bill, 1962, and H. R. 7576, the atomic energy authorization bill. p. 11135
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 10. p. 11143

SENATE - July 7

9. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 116, to extend the date for holding the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1962, from July 25 to August 26, 1961. This measure had been reported earlier in the day by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S. Rept. 502). p. 11151
10. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961, and agreed to remove soybeans from those commodities eligible for marketing orders, and further agreed that cottonseed, flaxseed, and honey would not be included among such eligible commodities." p. D538
Sen. Keating expressed opposition to the proposed farm bill and stated that he was "hopeful that the relevant committees of both the Senate and House will turn thumbs down on the omnibus farm bill." p. 11168
Sens. Dirksen and Goldwater criticized present farm policies and Sen. Goldwater stated that one cotton producer in Ariz. recently made a quarter of a million dollars, partly from payments under the soil bank for not planting cotton. p. 11169

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to continue authority for emergency livestock loans and to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. House passed bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas (Title II of Public Law 480). Sen. Miller criticized farm bill.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 11224
S. 763, without amendment, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals (S. Rept. 506);
S. 1710, with amendment, to continue authority for emergency livestock loans (S. Rept. 503);
S. 1873, without amendment, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used under certain circumstances for training college students (S. Rept. 504); and
S. 1107, with amendment, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions (S. Rept. 505).
2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized the proposed omnibus farm bill, particularly the provisions providing for the establishment of national marketing

orders for marketing quotas for specified agricultural commodities. He expressed concern that enactment of the bill would require "thousands and thousands of new Federal employees who would be added to the Federal payroll to police this program," and inserted an article "stating that the emergency feed grains checkers are going to cost around \$3,500 at least for each of the 99 counties in Iowa, or up to a half million dollars for my State alone." pp. 11304-5

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961, and agreed to make cherries and cranberries for canning or freezing eligible for marketing orders; and disapproved a provision making all other fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing so eligible." p. D544

Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Pumpkin Creek, Kan., Farmers Union local favoring enactment of the omnibus farm bill, S. 1643. pp. 11223-4

3. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Continued debate on S. 1154, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the educational and cultural exchange program (pp. 11261-78, 11292). By a vote of 17 to 71, rejected a motion by Sen. Dirksen to recommit the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee for further consideration (pp. 11261-71). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc and the bill as amended is to be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment (pp. 11271-7).
4. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Hruska inserted resolutions adopted by the Nebr. Stock Growers Assoc. on various matters, including opposition to enactment of the omnibus farm bill, protection of the domestic livestock industry from excessive imports of foreign meats and livestock, eradication of brucellosis, closer supervision of interstate transactions of livestock buyers and sellers, greater promotion efforts for the sale of beef and beef products, and support for enactment of legislation for the protection of wilderness areas. pp. 11247-9
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Cooper inserted two articles urging support for the enactment of the President's foreign aid program. pp. 11231-2
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits spoke on the need "for reformulation of U. S. trade policy to meet the mortal challenge to U. S. free world leadership during the decade of the 1960's," and inserted several items on this subject. pp. 11249-61

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7444, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill (p. 11307). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 8072, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for 1962 (H. Rept. 686). p. 11379
8. CENTENNIALS. Passed over without prejudice H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. 11313
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 1643, the omnibus farm bill, saying in part, "A change in the direction of agricultural policy is long overdue, but the changes proposed in S. 1643 go in the wrong direction." pp. 11368-73

DURUM WHEAT PRODUCTION IN TULELAKE AREA, CALIFORNIA

JULY 10, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1107]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1107) to exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

The bill, with the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to its text, would extend Public Law 390, 85th Congress, to cover the 1962 and 1963 crops of Durum wheat in the Tulalake area of California. Since 1958 that law has provided for a minimum Durum wheat acreage allotment of 8,000 acres in the specified area. S. 1107, as introduced, would have exempted the producers in the area from all acreage restrictions on Durum wheat permanently. In view of present excessive supplies of all wheat and possible oversupplies of Durum wheat in future years, the committee believed a complete exemption would be undesirable and would set a bad precedent, but that the limited relief provided by the committee amendment was reasonable and necessary.

The Tulalake division of the Klamath project was developed by the Bureau of Reclamation and released by it for homesteading by World War I and II veterans. At least 90 percent of those now farming in the area are such veterans.

Only a few crops can be grown successfully in the area and Durum wheat was introduced in 1952. When special legislation was in effect in 1956 and 1957 to promote the production of Durum wheat in this and other areas, producers expanded their acreage but such acreage could not be counted as history for purposes of allocating future acreage

allotments. Consequently, Public Law 390, 85th Congress, was enacted, giving the Tulelake producers an 8,000-acre allotment which could be counted as acreage allotment history.

Durum wheat, which is the preferred cereal for the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and similar products, will grow properly in only a few areas of the United States. These areas are located in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and the Tulelake region of California. Durum wheat from the Tulelake area has created and sustained a new market, which cannot be economically supplied by wheat from the other areas. If this supply is now sharply reduced, severe disruption of this new industry may result and farmers of the area will be foreclosed from using a market which is ready to utilize their product.

The additional acreage would be allotted within the area on the basis of relative needs, tillable acreage, and other factors, and if planted, would be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm allotments. No wheat on a farm receiving an additional acreage allotment would be eligible for price support.

The committee amendment also adds a provision to prevent the minimum Durum wheat acreage allotment provided by the bill from being nullified by any general reduction in wheat acreage allotments in 1962, and to prevent producers receiving allotments under the bill from participating in any wheat diversion program that may be provided for 1962.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

SEC. 334. * * *

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the 1958 through [1961] 1963 crops of wheat for farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulelake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding to the total allotments established for farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection, hereinafter referred to as the original allotments, an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of eight thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State and county allotments otherwise established under this Act, but the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increased allotments shall be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for

additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall also allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which an application for an increased acreage is made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and taking into account the original allotment for the farm, if any. No producer shall be eligible to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program with respect to any farm for any year for which such farm receives an additional allotment under this subsection; and no wheat produced on such farm in such year shall be eligible for price support. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of durum wheat (class II) on such increased acreage. *Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.*



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1107

[Report No. 505]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Mr. KUCHEL (for himself and Mr. ENGLE) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

JULY 10, 1961

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended, effective with respect to
5 the 1962 and subsequent crops, by adding at the end there-
6 of a new subsection as follows:

7 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act
8 the Secretary shall exempt from the wheat acreage allot-
9 ment and wheat marketing quota provisions of this Act

1 production of durum wheat (class II) in the portions of
 2 Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, that comprise
 3 the area known as the Tululake division of the Klamath
 4 project of California, as defined by the United States De-
 5 partment of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.—Not-
 6 withstanding any other provision of law, durum wheat
 7 (class II) produced in 1962 and subsequent years in such
 8 area shall not be eligible for price support as provided
 9 under section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
 10 amended, or for payment of any export subsidy under any
 11 Federal program.”

12 *That section 334(i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of*
 13 *1938, as amended, is amended—*

14 *(1) by striking “1958 through 1961” out of the*
 15 *first sentence thereof, and inserting “1958 through*
 16 *1963”; and*

17 *(2) by adding at the end thereof the following addi-*
 18 *tional sentence: “Any provision of law providing for a*
 19 *general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an*
 20 *acreage diversion program, for the 1962 crop of wheat*
 21 *shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage*
 22 *allotments are increased under the provisions hereof*

- 1 *unless such provision of law is made applicable specifi-*
- 2 *cally to such farms."*

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide a two-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of California."

A BILL

To exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. ENGLE

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 10, 1961

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate reconsidered and passed bill to permit removal of hay on conservation reserve acreage adjacent to disaster areas. Conferees agreed to file report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to increase per diem travel rates. Senate passed bill to continue exemption of durum wheat production in certain Calif. counties from allotments and quotas. Senate subcommittee voted to report HEW and independent offices appropriation bills. Senate received from President and Sen. Anderson introduced and discussed water resources planning bill.

SENATE

- 1. SOIL BANK; HAY.** Reconsidered and passed with amendments S. 2197, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the removal of hay from, or grazing on, conservation reserve lands adjacent to or near disaster areas (pp. 11694, 11700-07, 11715). This bill was passed on July 12, but Sen. Williams, Del., later entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Agreed to amendments by Sen. Williams, Del., to provide that the President, rather than the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have authority to determine when areas shall be declared disaster areas, and to provide that the provisions of the bill shall expire on June 30, 1962.
- 2. DURUM WHEAT.** Passed as reported S. 1107, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions. p. 11719
- 3. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962.** The "Daily Digest" states, "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House passed versions of H. R. 7444, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, and related agencies." p. D572

APPROPRIATIONS.

4. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments to the full committee H. R. 7445, fiscal 1962 appropriations for independent offices. p. D570
A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments to the full committee H. R. 7035, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. p. D570
5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with^{out} amendment H. R. 5432, to make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund (S. Rept. 545), and with amendment H. R. 3279, to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business (S. Rept. 544). p. 11640
6. WATER RESOURCES. Received from the President a proposed bill "to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 11636
Received from the Governors' Conference a resolution favoring Congressional consent to the Delaware River Basin Compact and the Northeastern Water and Related Land Resources Compact. p. 11640
7. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee has issued a summary of S. 1643, the omnibus farm bill, as it was ordered reported by the Committee on July 12 (see Digest 116). Attached to this Digest is a copy of the summary issued by the Committee.
Received from the Wisconsin Better Government Committee a resolution protesting against S. 1643 and H. R. 6400, the omnibus farm bills; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 11637
8. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on Big Creek, Ark.; Ulatis Creek, Calif.; South Branch Park River, Conn.; Indian Creek and Pony Creek, Iowa; Frog Creek, Kans.; Big Reedy Creek and Humphrey-Clanton Creek, Ky.; South Branch Cass River, Mich; Plum Creek, Nebr.; Upper Red Rock Creek, Okla.; Brodhead Creek, Pa.; Anasco River, Puerto Rico; and Houser Creek, Tenn.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 11636
Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on Big Sandy Creek (supplement), Colo.; South River, Ga.; Middle Fork of Anderson River, Ind.; Middle-South Branch Forest River, N. Dak.; and Twin Parks, Wis., to Public Works Committee. p. 11637
9. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Neuberger inserted an address by Sen. Humphrey at the First National Conference of the American Food for Peace Council in support of the food for peace program. pp. 11661-4
Sen. Keating inserted an article, "Peace Corps Program in India -- Literacy House," and said "I am very happy to report that ... under the terms of Public Law 480, \$151,000 in local currency will be made available to supplement this work." pp. 11687-8
10. MIGRANT LABOR. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Voiceless People," and said, "It has long been the hope and aspiration of many conscientious Americans to extend economic and social justice to our migratory farmworkers." pp. 11664-5

icit this fiscal year, I would point out that not too many years ago—and believe me, Mr. President, I do not like to become political—under a previous administration we had a deficit of between \$12,500 million and \$13 billion—the highest peacetime deficit, I believe, in the history of the United States.

So I hope that when we discuss such matters as Berlin and foreign aid—both of which are vital to the security of our country, as I see it—we do not become involved in partisan politics, because the stakes are too high. There is no easy or cheap or quick way out of the difficulties which confront us today; and the sooner we face up to these realities and the sooner we get away from the emotional aspects of the side issues, the sooner we, as a people, and our friends throughout the free world—including West Berlin—will be much better off.

Again I wish to commend most highly the distinguished Senator from Kentucky for the courage and the forthrightness he has shown today, here on the floor. It is nothing new for him; it is the way he almost always—if not always—acts.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator from Montana for his remarks.

EXEMPTION OF DURUM WHEAT FROM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KUCHEL. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is none.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar 473, Senate bill 1107.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1107) to exempt the production of Durum wheat in the Tululake area, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That section 334(i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended—

(1) by striking "1958 through 1961" out of the first sentence thereof, and inserting "1958 through 1963"; and

"(2) by adding at the end thereof the following additional sentence: "Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms."

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, this bill was introduced by me and my colleague from California [Mr. ENGLE]. It has been cleared by the minority and also by the majority.

In a word, the bill would extend Public Law 390, of the 85th Congress, to cover the 1962 and 1963 crops of Durum wheat in the Tululake area of California.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a portion of the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 505) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Since 1958 that law has provided for a minimum Durum wheat acreage allotment of 8,000 acres in the specified area. S. 1107, as introduced, would have exempted the producers in the area from all acreage restrictions on Durum wheat permanently. In view of present excessive supplies of all wheat and possible oversupplies of Durum wheat in future years, the committee believed a complete exemption would be undesirable and would set a bad precedent, but that the limited relief provided by the committee amendment was reasonable and necessary.

The Tululake division of the Klamath project was developed by the Bureau of Reclamation and released by it for homesteading by World War I and II veterans. At least 90 percent of those now farming in the area are such veterans.

Only a few crops can be grown successfully in the area and Durum wheat was introduced in 1952. When special legislation was in effect in 1956 and 1957 to promote the production of Durum wheat in this and other areas, producers expanded their acreage but such acreage could not be counted as history for purposes of allocating future acreage allotments. Consequently, Public Law 390, 85th Congress, was enacted, giving the Tululake producers an 8,000-acre allotment which could be counted as acreage allotment history.

Durum wheat, which is the preferred cereal for the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and similar products, will grow properly in only a few areas of the United States. These areas are located in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and the Tululake region of California. Durum wheat from the Tululake area has created and sustained a new market, which cannot be economically supplied by wheat from the other areas. If this supply is now sharply reduced, severe disruption of this new industry may result and farmers of the area will be foreclosed from using a market which is ready to utilize their product.

The additional acreage would be allotted within the area on the basis of relative needs, tillable acreage, and other factors, and if planted, would be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm allotments. No wheat on a farm receiving an additional acreage allotment would be eligible for price support.

The committee amendment also adds a provision to prevent the minimum Durum wheat acreage allotment provided by the bill from being nullified by any general reduction in wheat acreage allotments in 1962, and to prevent producers receiving allotments under the bill from participating in any wheat diversion program that may be provided for 1962.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to provide a two-year extension

of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tululake area of California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS AND SAFETY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, this Congress recently passed some amendments to the social security law. These were accompanied by a slight increase in the tax, which the proponents assured us would cover the cost of these amendments. As a result, it is my recollection that the bill containing these amendments passed the Senate without dissent.

During the debate, some questions were raised about the so-called solvency of the social security trust fund. Also, an effort was made to obtain some assurance that the President's medical-care bill would be taken up at this session. There seems to be a general feeling that this medical-care bill, which would blanket in everyone now on social security, will not be taken up until an election year, namely, 1962.

In the June 29 issue of the Wall Street Journal there appeared a scholarly article by Mr. Ray M. Petersen, a vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society. It is a condensation of a longer article published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The article is thought-provoking and sobering. It points up the fact that the older generation of today is piling up a staggering debt on the shoulders of the younger generation, with respect to the social security system. For example, Mr. Petersen states that if taxes had ceased in 1950, the trust fund would have covered 113 percent of the benefits promised for the future for those then in receipt of payments; but it is estimated that if taxes should cease in 1965, only 20 percent of the benefits for those then on the rolls would be covered, with no provision at all for those not then on the rolls.

This is indeed a horrifying fiscal picture; and, as Mr. Peterson says—

When the magnitude of this inequity becomes more fully understood, will the "din of inequity" arise? Will there be a demand for support from general revenues? Will there be a refusal to pay increased social security taxes? Will there be a demand for reduction of benefits?

These are timely questions today—particularly so when there is a proposal to put medical care for everyone 65 years of age or over under the social security program, with no one now on the rolls having to pay anything at all to finance the program, and with—as Mr. Peterson

points out—millions of active workers and their employers paying in taxes only a fraction of the cost of the benefits.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that we had better forget about automatically furnishing everyone, whether in need or not, with medical care just because he happens to be on the social security rolls, and start worrying about the preservation of the future benefits of social security pensioners under the present program. I might add that Mr. Peterson's article also shows that the debt being passed on to future generations under the present program alone is around \$300 billion—representing the difference between the present worth of future benefits and the present worth of the future taxes people now in the program will pay. Needless to say, interest will have to be paid on this debt, too, by future generations.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Wall Street Journal be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 29, 1961]

SOCIAL SECURITY-GO-ROUND: BECAUSE IT'S NEITHER INSURANCE NOR DOLE, MASSIVE PROBLEMS PORTEND

(By Ray M. Peterson)

A great national debate is now in progress as to the issue of providing medical care and hospital benefits under the social security system. That debate can be pursued intelligently and wisely only if we understand the true nature and implications of the social security financing mechanism.

Advocates of the social security approach assert that it is best because the social security financing mechanism is "time-tested" and "tried and proved." In my opinion this is not so. The social security financing mechanism has not yet met the test of time; its crucial tests still lie ahead.

The public is being given the false impression that our social security program has many of the unique attributes of voluntary private insurance—attributes which the American people have come to value highly. When the American people ultimately come to know that the nature of our social security program is distinctly different, a rude awakening may occur, one which could have important political and economic consequences. Will the youngsters of the future protest what the oldsters of this generation have voted for themselves? During the decade ahead, will we oldsters, as we seek to enjoy our social security benefits, hear a rising clamor of unfairness—a din of inequity? Let us examine the situation that is building up.

VITAL BACKGROUND

Here is some vital background information. In financing a national old-age pension program, there are possible two approaches as extremes—"pay as you go" and full reserve—and an infinite number of combinations of the two.

Pay as you go financing, as the term is used in the field of social insurance, means that the Government raises currently through taxes just enough funds to pay the cost of benefits currently due. No reserve is accumulated; no element of prepayment is involved; money is raised as and after payees become eligible to receive benefits. In this latter sense (i.e., relative to the time persons become eligible for benefits) pay as you go is really a post-paid system of financing.

Full reserve financing, on the other hand, is a prepaid system of financing. All bene-

fits are fully paid for or financed during the years prior to the time they are entered upon. Under full reserve financing, the dollar sum of all payments into the fund, together with the interest income earned from its investment, is sufficient to pay off all liabilities for guaranteed or promised benefits. No benefits are promised beyond what can be provided for—at any given point in time—by payments into the fund, plus interest earned.

Full reserve financing in the field of private insurance is the test of actuarial soundness, and it is the only concept of actuarial soundness with which the American people are generally familiar. The actuarial soundness of private insurance is assured by the use of insurance principles; any fiscal soundness (not actuarial) possessed by social insurance depends mainly on the taxing power of the Government. To call a social insurance program actuarially sound just because income balances outgo is to misuse the term.

Two other important points need to be made. One is that under voluntary private insurance the principle of individual equity is preserved; i.e., there is a direct relationship between contributions and benefits; one receives as insurance or annuity coverage precisely what one pays for. This is rarely the case under a social insurance program. There, a new concept, called social adequacy, prevails. As defined by R. A. Hohnhaus, in 1942: The measure of protection should be social adequacy for the insured and their families—that is, it should represent, as far as practicable, a basic layer of protection. Social adequacy usually makes it impractical to have individual equity for the insured in the sense of a mathematical quid pro quo return on account of the contributions made by or on behalf of the individual. A socially adequate benefit provides an income sufficient as basic protection against want and destitution, and, consequently, may be much more, or even much less, than an equity benefit.

THE TRUE NATURE

Now, let us establish the true nature of our social security financing mechanism. Evolving through a political process, there has been, beginning with the 1939 amendments, a continuing shift away from substantial individual equity toward social adequacy, and the financing method has become a mixture of full reserve financing and "pay as you go," with the latter far outweighing the former. All this has been clearly stated by the Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration. He said:

"The issues of underlying philosophy for an old-age benefit formula under the social insurance approach have been summed up in the expression 'individual equity versus social adequacy.' It was generally recognized that individual equity is of paramount importance in administering voluntary old-age insurance on a sound financial basis, since each individual has the right to purchase insurance or not as he wishes. However, under a governmental social insurance plan, individual equity in the relationship of the individual's future benefit to his current contribution is not essential to financial soundness, since the individual has no choice as to being covered or as to his rate of benefits or contributions.

"The issue was resolved in the 1939 amendments by a major change in emphasis, as a result of which the old-age benefit formula is based largely on the adequacy concept—and thus to only a small extent on the equity concept."

Then, as to the financing method, he added:

"The principles upon which to base the financing of old-age and related benefits in a social insurance system have been discussed at great length both in this country and abroad.

"This debate was especially active early in the development of our old-age insurance system, when the size of the fund to be accumulated was a burning question. As is often the case in this country, the answer was arrived at through a pragmatic political process rather than through a theoretical philosophical process. And, as is also often the case, the pragmatic process has resulted in an answer which, to date at least, has worked out satisfactorily. Just as the benefit formula is a blend of equity and adequacy, with much greater emphasis on the latter, so is the financing method a blend of 'reserve' and 'pay-as-you-go,' with the latter having the greater weight."

Are these blends so bland as to blind us to blunders? There is grave danger of this.

Let us turn now to another authoritative source, which describes the "pay-as-you-go" nature of our financing method and shows that an individual's benefits are not financed by his own contributions but by the contributions of others. In an opinion handed down on June 20, 1960, the Supreme Court of the United States had this to say:

"The program is financed through a payroll tax levied on employees in covered employment, and on their employers. * * * The tax proceeds are paid into the Treasury as internal-revenue collections * * * and each year an amount equal to the proceeds is appropriated to a trust fund, from which benefits and the expenses of the program are paid.

"Persons gainfully employed, and those who employ them, are taxed to permit the payment of benefits to the retired and disabled, and their dependents. Plainly the expectation is that many members of the present productive force will in turn become beneficiaries rather than supporters of the program. But each worker's benefits, though flowing from the contributions he made to the national economy while actively employed, are not dependent on the degree to which he was called upon to support the system by taxation."

For the years 1956 through 1965, tax collections for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) will total \$115.1 billion and OASDI benefits and expenses will total \$114.5 billion. These figures clearly show that we are now almost completely on a pay-as-you-go or hope-as-you-pay basis.

SOCIAL ADEQUACY

Now, let us return to the terms "individual equity" and "social adequacy." What is their significance? Individual equity, remember, equates contributions (or taxes, employee's and employer's combined) and benefits; the benefit is earned by the contribution. A socially adequate benefit, however, may be more or less than an equity benefit. The fact is that, for the vast majority of present members of the OASDI system, benefits will be much greater than an equity benefit. An income that meets social needs includes a large element of unearned benefits or unearned increment for most of the present members. But the pendulum swings the other way for the youngest members and for all new entrants. Social adequacy for some means individual inequity for others.

The decided swing away from substantial individual equity toward social adequacy which began with the 1939 amendments has been accelerated since 1939. This has been the result of deferring scheduled tax increases, extending coverage to new groups, and increasing benefits for both retired and nonretired groups without increasing the taxes with respect to them by an amount sufficient to cover the cost of their increased benefits.

One need not be an actuary to realize that if large classes of persons receive benefits of greater value than the taxes paid with respect to them, then somebody else must

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1107

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide a two-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 334 (i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended—

5 (1) by striking “1958 through 1961” out of the
6 first sentence thereof, and inserting “1958 through
7 1963”; and

8 (2) by adding at the end thereof the following addi-
9 tional sentence: “Any provision of law providing for a
10 general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an

1 acreage diversion program, for the 1962 crop of wheat
2 shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage
3 allotments are increased under the provisions hereof
4 unless such provision of law is made applicable specifi-
5 cally to such farms.”

Passed the Senate July 14, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide a two-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulelake area of California.

JULY 17, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of August 7, 1961
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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Provide for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. Authorize use of CCC surplus grain for feeding wildlife. Authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. House committee reported (Aug. 4) foreign aid authorization bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill to continue exemption of durum wheat in Tulalake area, Calif., from allotments and quotas. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Bartlett urged additional funds for forest research. Rep. McIntire introduced and discussed forestry research program bill. President approved farm bill today, Aug. 8.

HOUSE

1. TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. R. 1022, to provide for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. This bill includes the following limitations: (1) Both farmers involved must be in the same county and the lease must be filed with, and approved by, the county committee. (2) If the normal yield for the farm to which the allotment is being transferred exceeds the normal yield of the farm from which the transfer is being made by more than 10 percent, the transferred allotment will be adjusted downward in the same ratio as the difference in yields. (3) Not more than 5 acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm. (4) Only farms already having tobacco allotments for the same kind of tobacco are eligible to lease allotments. (5) The acreage is considered as having been produced on the farm from which the allotment is transferred for purposes of future allotments and referendum voting rights.

2. PEANUTS. Passed as reported H. R. 1021, to extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exclude from acreage allotments and marketing quotas any peanuts produced and marketed for consumption as boiled peanuts. p. 13706
3. CCC APPRAISALS. Passed without amendment S. 763, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals, and to provide for the amount of net gain or loss realized by CCC to be determined from the Corporation's financial statement as of the end of each fiscal year instead of requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make an annual independent appraisal of the Corporation's assets and liabilities for the purpose of determining the net worth of the Corporation. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13721
4. SURPLUS GRAIN; WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment S. 614, to authorize the use of Commodity Credit Corporation owned surplus grains by the States for emergency use in the feeding of resident game birds and other resident wildlife. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13710
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7851, the Defense Department appropriation bill. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13694
6. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 2925, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, so as to permit the sales of certain isolated tracts of public lands in Alaska. p. 13711
7. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7666, pertaining to the salary of the government comptroller of the Virgin Islands. p. 13707
8. LIBRARIES. At the request of Rep. Pelly, passed over without prejudice H. R. 8141, to revise the laws relating to depository libraries. p. 13716
9. ETHICS. Passed as reported H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest. pp. 13737-45
10. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment (on Aug. 4) H. R. 8400, the foreign aid authorization bill (H. Rept. 851). p. 13772
Rep. Brademas inserted a letter signed by 30 representatives supporting H. R. 8400, the foreign aid authorization bill. p. 13749
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7021, to revise legislation authorizing Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U. S. (H. Rept. 856); and H. R. 1010, to provide for at least a two-step increase when an employee is promoted from one grade to another (H. Rept. 859). p. 13772
12. WHEAT. The Subcommittee on Wheat of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments S. 1107, to provide for an extension of the existing provision for a minimum durum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of California. p. D673
13. FORESTRY. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted a report, "World Newsprint Supply--Demand Outlook Through 1963" (H. Rept. 854). p. 13772

the general education bill on Thurs., and the Mexican farm labor bill on Fri. He stated that Congress might be able to adjourn sine die "by the 14th or 15th of September, but my guess would be we will finish closer to the 1st of October" pp. 16378-9

HOUSE

5. FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (H. Rept. 1088) (pp. 16510-32). As reported by the conferees, this bill includes the following provisions:
 - Establishes a development loan fund for use in making loans to underdeveloped nations and authorizes the appropriation of \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 1962 and up to \$1.5 billion in each of the next 4 fiscal years for this new development loan program.
 - Authorizes \$380 million for fiscal year 1962 for development grants and technical cooperation for aiding underdeveloped nations.
 - Exempts from the 50-50 cargo preference shipping requirements (for shipments on U. S. Flag vessels) the transportation between foreign countries of goods purchased with foreign currencies acquired under this bill or under Public Law 480 and exempts the shipment of fresh fruits and their products under this bill.
 - Prohibits use of funds authorized by the bill for the purchase of bulk commodities at prices higher than the prevailing market price in the U. S., adjusted for differences in transportation costs, quality, and terms of payment.
 - Requires that insofar as practicable surplus agricultural commodities to be furnished on a grant basis must be bought only in the U. S. except to the extent that they are not available here in sufficient quantities to meet emergency conditions.
 - Provides that, with respect to development loans, development grants and supporting assistance, funds in excess of \$100,000 cannot be obligated until engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the project have been completed and there is a reasonably firm estimate of the cost of the project to the U. S., and, in the case of water or related land resource construction project, plans must include a computation of benefits and costs made insofar as practicable in accordance with Budget Bureau procedures for such projects in the U. S.
 - Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have responsibility for accounting and valuation with respect to foreign credits and foreign currencies owed to or owned by the U. S. and, in carrying out this responsibility, the Secretary shall issue regulations binding upon all agencies of the Government. Gives the Secretary sole authority to establish the exchange rates at which all foreign currencies or credits are to be used by all Government agencies. Requires each Government agency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury an inventory as of June 30, 1961, showing all foreign currencies on hand, and similar reports semiannually thereafter, for use of the Secretary in preparing consolidated reports to Congress.
 - Includes administrative provisions for carrying out the provisions of the bill, and provides for the repeal of the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, except for certain specified sections.
16. EDUCATION. By a vote of 170 to 242, the House refused to consider H. R. 8890, to amend Public Law 815 and Public Law 874, 81st Congress, so as to extend provisions for Federal assistance for schools in federally impacted areas an additional year, and to extend for 1 year the student loan program of title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. pp. 16452-3
 - Reps. Hiestand, Seely-Brown, Mathias, and Lindsay condemned present consideration of this bill. pp. 16508, 16509-10

17. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3801, to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture to make joint investigations and surveys of watershed areas for flood prevention or the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and for flood control and allied purposes, and to prepare joint reports on such investigations and surveys for submission to the Congress (H. Rept. 1083). p. 16534

The Agriculture Committee approved two watershed projects--Big Reedy Creek, Ky.; and Cane Creek, Tenn. p. D787

18. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA, and (with amendments) S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. p. D787

19. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.; H. R. 4934, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas; and (with amendments) H. R. 8520, to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wet lands. p. D787

20. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1107, to exempt the production of durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. (Tulelake area), from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions. p. D787

21. POULTRY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7866, to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to extend the application thereof to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. p. D787

22. GENERAL SUPPLY FUND. The Subcommittee on Government Activities of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8099, to remove the limitation on the maximum capital of the General Supply Fund." p. D787

23. PERSONNEL. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, relating to travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside the continental United States." p. 16533

The Armed Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8765, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (H. Rept. 1082). p. 16534

24. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mathias inserted a letter from the Commerce Department regarding the sales of American surplus farm commodities to Communist nations. pp. 16508-9

Received from the Attorney General a draft of a proposed bill "to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended." p. 16533

The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 7692, to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin. p. D788

25. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the review of certain activities of the Government of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year 1960. p. 16533

By Rep. Yates, 131 to 144, to increase the funds for development grants from \$259 million to \$350 million. pp. 17027-30

By Rep. Jones, Mo., to provide that U. S. contributions to any international organization shall not exceed 50 percent of the total amount of contributions to such organization or program. pp. 17030-5

On a point of order by Rep. Hiestand, Title V appropriating \$20,000,000 for the Peace Corps was struck from the bill. p. 17040

8. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 1107, to exempt the production of durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. (Tulelake area), from acreage allotments and marketing quota restriction. (H. Rept. 1111). p. 17064
9. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn. (H. Rept. 1109). p. 17064
10. FEED GRAINS. Rep. Albert defended the feed grains program against recent criticism by Rep. Arends, saying, "it is apparent that had there been no program, feed grain prices today would be much lower than they are." pp. 17047-8
11. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA (H. Rept. 1112), and with amendment S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (H. Rept. 1110). p. 17064
12. PEACE CORPS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7500, to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of underdeveloped countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower (H. Rept. 1115). p. 17064
13. WATER COMPACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7855, granting the consent of Congress to an amendment to a compact ratified by the States of Louisiana and Texas relating to the waters of the Sabine River (H. Rept. 1113). p. 17064
14. PERSONNEL. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill "to amend section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946; to provide for regulation by the President of the employment of experts or consultants or organizations thereof;" to Government Operations Committee. p. 17064
15. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee approved the following watershed projects for full committee action: East Fork of Pond River, Ky.; Souhegan River, Mass. and N. H.; Ahoskie Creek, N. C.; Davids Creek, Iowa; Davis-Battle Creek, Iowa; Ryan Henschal, Iowa; Cane Creek, Okla.; Dunlap Creek, Pa.; Little Saltilla, Ga.; Tallahalla Creek, Miss.; Sarasota west coast, Florida; and Kickapoo Creek, Wis. pp. D807-8
16. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received from the Secretary of State a report of gifts and bequests received and accepted by the U. S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. p. 17064

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. FARMER-RETAILER. Extension of remarks of Sen. Keating inserting an article outlining an example of cooperation between the men who grow our food and those who sell it. p. A6951
18. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke stating that "our Nation's transportation system is in vital need of a major revamping," and inserting an article, "Commerce Secretary Hodges Ready To Tackle Study of Nation's Transport Problems." pp. A6954-5
19. PERSONNEL; FAS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Horan inserting an article paying tribute to "Doc" Motz and stating that "Perhaps more than any other, Fred Motz was responsible for the rebirth and revitalization of our Foreign Agricultural Service in 1954." pp. A6957-8
20. FOREIGN AID. Speech in the House by Rep. Dooley urging that reductions in foreign aid appropriations be restored. pp. A6962-3
Speech in the House by Rep. Friedel in support of the conference report on the foreign aid authorization bill. p. A6973
21. FISH FLOUR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Keith inserting an article, "High-Protein Fish Flour From New Bedford Plant Is New Food For The World's Poor." pp. A6964-5
22. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting a copy of a resolution from the Upper Colorado River Commission endorsing the proposal of the utility companies for transmitting power from the Colorado River storage project. pp. A6984-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 9036, by Rep. Derwinski, to prohibit exports to Communist countries; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
24. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 9038, by Rep. Flood, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation education and training and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.
25. CREDIT. H. R. 9040, by Rep. Ryan, to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to Banking and Currency Committee.
26. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 9046, by Rep. Harris, to permit the application of the bulk commodity exemption when other commodities are concurrently transported in the same vessel; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
27. INSECT CONTROL. H. R. 9047, by Rep. Berry, to amend the act of April 6, 1937, as amended, to provide for the effective control of grasshoppers and other insect pests on land idled under the conservation reserve program; to Agriculture Committee.
28. WOOL. H. R. 9049, by Rep. Fisher, to provide for the regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture of persons engaged in the business of core sampling and testing of wool; to Agriculture Committee.

DURUM WHEAT PRODUCTION IN TULELAKE, CALIF.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1107]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the bill (S.1107) to provide a 2-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of California, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 1, after "1962" insert "or 1963".

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to extend for 2 years (through 1963) a special provision of law which permits the planting of up to 8,000 acres of Durum wheat in the Tulalake irrigation area of California.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

This irrigation area is of recent origin and is farmed almost exclusively by veterans of World War II. Although Durum wheat was not grown in this area prior to the establishment of the irrigation project, it has been found to be well suited to this region and is a major cash crop of the farmers on the project. Since there is not an adequate history of Durum wheat production in this area, it has been necessary to provide the farmers on the project with an exemption from the regular wheat marketing quota provisions of law so that they could plant and harvest this crop. There is no surplus of Durum wheat and evidence presented to the committee indicates that there would be a ready market for the wheat which can be produced within the limitations of the acreage allotment permitted by this bill.

COST

There would be no cost to the United States as a result of enactment of this legislation since the bill provides that wheat produced under the special exemption provided by this bill is not eligible for price support.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

In its original form S. 1107 would have provided an unlimited exemption from wheat marketing quotas for the production of Durum wheat in the Tulalake area and the Department of Agriculture expressed its opposition to this bill. As amended and passed by the Senate, and as reported herewith by this committee, the bill extends the exemption for only 2 years and continues the maximum exempt acreage at 8,000 acres per year. The committee understands that the Department of Agriculture is not opposed to the bill in its present form.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The bill as passed by the Senate provided that acreage authorized in the bill for planting in the Tulalake area should not be affected in 1962 by any law requiring a general reduction in acreage allotments (such as the wheat bill passed by the Congress as part of the general farm legislation). This committee has amended that provision to make it apply to 1963, also, in the event that there should be a wheat acreage reduction program in 1963, so that the provisions of the exemption and the general provisions of the bill will be consistent in point of periods of time covered.

SENATE REPORT

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1107) to exempt the production of Durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

The bill, with the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to its text, would extend Public Law 390, 85th Congress, to cover the 1962 and 1963 crops of Durum wheat in the Tulalake area of California. Since 1958 that law has provided for a minimum Durum wheat acreage allotment of 8,000 acres in the specified area. S. 1107, as introduced, would have exempted the producers in the area from all acreage restrictions on Durum wheat permanently. In view of present excessive supplies of all wheat and possible oversupplies of Durum wheat in future years, the committee believed a complete exemption would be undesirable and would set a bad precedent, but that the limited relief provided by the committee amendment was reasonable and necessary.

The Tulalake division of the Klamath project was developed by the Bureau of Reclamation and released by it for

homesteading by World War I and II veterans. At least 90 percent of those now farming in the area are such veterans.

Only a few crops can be grown successfully in the area and Durum wheat was introduced in 1952. When special legislation was in effect in 1956 and 1957 to promote the production of Durum wheat in this and other areas, producers expanded their acreage but such acreage could not be counted as history for purposes of allocating future acreage allotments. Consequently, Public Law 390, 85th Congress, was enacted, giving the Tulelake producers an 8,000-acre allotment which could be counted as acreage allotment history.

Durum wheat, which is the preferred cereal for the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and similar products, will grow properly in only a few areas of the United States. These areas are located in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and the Tulelake region of California. Durum wheat from the Tulelake area has created and sustained a new market, which cannot be economically supplied by wheat from the other areas. If this supply is now sharply reduced, severe disruption of this new industry may result and farmers of the area will be foreclosed from using a market which is ready to utilize their product.

The additional acreage would be allotted within the area on the basis of relative needs, tillable acreage, and other factors, and if planted, would be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm allotments. No wheat on a farm receiving an additional acreage allotment would be eligible for price support.

The committee amendment also adds a provision to prevent the minimum Durum wheat acreage allotment provided by the bill from being nullified by any general reduction in wheat acreage allotments in 1962, and to prevent producers receiving allotments under the bill from participating in any wheat diversion program that may be provided for 1962.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

SEC. 334. * * *

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the 1958 through **[1961]** 1963 crops of wheat for farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulelake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and herein-after referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding to the total allotments established

for farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection, hereinafter referred to as the original allotments, an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of eight thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State and county allotments otherwise established under this Act, but the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increased allotments shall be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall also allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which an application for an increased acreage is made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and typography, and taking into account the original allotment for the farm, if any. No producer shall be eligible to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program with respect to any farm for any year for which such farm receives an additional allotment under this subsection; and no wheat produced on such farm in such year shall be eligible for price support. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of durum wheat (class II) on such increased acreage. *Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.*



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1107

[Report No. 1111]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 5, 1961

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide a two-year extension of the existing provision for a
minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of
California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 334 (i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended—

5 (1) by striking “1958 through 1961” out of the
6 first sentence thereof, and inserting “1958 through
7 1963”; and

8 (2) by adding at the end thereof the following addi-
9 tional sentence: “Any provision of law providing for a
10 general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an

1 acreage diversion program, for the 1962 *or* 1963 crop of
2 wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which
3 acreage allotments are increased under the provisions
4 hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable
5 specifically to such farms.”

Passed the Senate July 14, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1107

[Report No. 1111]

AN ACT

To provide a two-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulelake area of California.

JULY 17, 1961

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of September 18, 1961
87th-1st, No. 164

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Permit wheat producers to withdraw from stored excess for under-production; exempt durum wheat in certain California counties from allotments and quotas; provide additional supergrades; clarify and simplify operations of Farm Credit agencies. House rejected bill to permit farms on which summer fallow is practiced to participate in feed grains program. Rep. Elliott introduced and discussed poultry bill.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. Passed as reported S. 1107, to continue to exempt the production of durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. (Tulelake area), from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions. p. 18824
~~Passed as reported H. R. 8842, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 so as to permit a wheat producer to withdraw from his stored excess the amount of wheat by which he fails to make his normal production on the reduced acreage allotment, less the acres voluntarily retired below the allotment. p. 18826~~
2. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. pp. 18823-4
Passed without amendment S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 18904
3. POULTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 7866, to extend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. p. 18823

4. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 9013, to provide for the transfer of rice acreage history where a producer withdraws from the production of rice. pp. 18826-7
- *
5. FEED GRAINS. By a vote of 213 to 149, defeated a motion to pass under suspension of the rules H. R. 8914, to permit producers on farms on which summer fallow is a normal practice to plant barley on land devoted to summer fallow during 1961 which is diverted from wheat under the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program provided an overall reduction of 20% is made in corn, grain sorghums, and barley. pp. 18826-18855-61
6. SUPERGRADES. By a vote of 305 to 53, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 7377, to increase the limitation on the number of supergrades, and on the number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized. pp. 18861-5, 18865-70
7. PEACE CORPS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7500, to provide for a Peace Corps. pp. 18817-8
The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7500, providing for the establishment of a Peace Corps." p. D871
8. EDUCATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 9053, to amend the National Defense Education Act to provide that loans made under title II will be made for the academic year rather than the fiscal year. p. 18826
By a vote of 342 to 18, passed under suspension of the rules (in lieu of H. R. 8900) S. 2393, to extend for 2 years the authority for Federal assistance for the construction and operation of schools in federally impacted areas and the National Defense Education Act. pp. 18831-4
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 8302, the military construction appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1201). pp. 18850-1
10. WATERSHEDS. Passed as reported H. R. 3801, to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture to make joint investigations and surveys of watershed areas for flood prevention or the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. pp. 18818-20
11. RECREATION. Passed as reported H. R. 4934, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provisions of recreation facilities in reservoir areas. p. 18904
12. PURCHASING. Passed without amendment H. R. 8741, to grant to all Federal agencies the authority to waive performance and payment bonds otherwise required under the Miller Act with respect to cost-plus-a-fixed fee and cost-type contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of building or public works and with supply contracts. p. 18830
13. FOREIGN AID. Passed without amendment H. R. 7791, to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics. pp. 18827-8
14. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 8565, to amend Public Law 763, 83d Congress, so as to permit firefighters to voluntarily elect to be paid at the

*Although a majority voted for the bill, a two-thirds majority is necessary under a motion to suspend.

serve until June 30, 1958. Each State member shall hold office subject to the laws of his State or until his successor has been duly appointed and qualified."

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved. This reservation shall not be construed to prevent the vesting of rights to the use of water pursuant to applicable law and no alteration, amendment, or repeal of this act shall be held to affect rights so vested.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECREATION FACILITIES IN RESERVOIR AREAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4934) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I notice the report indicates that the bill deals only with licenses entered into before November 1, 1956. The bill strikes out that language. Can someone on the committee handling this bill tell me whether the date of November 1, 1956 is still in the bill, and if not, why not?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CLARIFY POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7866) to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to extend the application thereof to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (71 Stat. 441) is amended by striking section 4(a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) the term 'commerce' means commerce between any State or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within the District of Columbia; and the term 'State' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, after "Puerto Rico" insert "and the Virgin Islands."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to extend the application there-

of to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABOLITION OF FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1040) to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should only like to make this statement, that this ought to be a red letter day in the history of the Government, because we are now abolishing one agency, one corporation, in the Government, perhaps saving a little money. That does not happen very often.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344; 12 U.S.C. 1020), is hereby abolished; and, except as provided in subsection (d), all of the powers, duties, functions, and authority of such Corporation are hereby terminated.

(b) All right, title, and interest in or to real property other than reserved mineral interests which may appear of public record in any farm credit district to be in the Land Bank Commissioner or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation are hereby confirmed to be in the Federal land bank of said district, and said bank is hereby authorized in its own name or in the name of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to execute any assignment, release, satisfaction, or other instrument as may be necessary or appropriate in connection therewith to perfect title of record in the true owners.

(c) All right, title, and interest to any reserved mineral interests of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation which have not been disposed of otherwise by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation are hereby confirmed to be in the United States of America to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior under the mineral laws of the United States.

(d) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury (1) all cash, accounts receivable, and other assets owned by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and (2) all authority of such corporation relating to the collection of notes receivable from the Federal land banks.

(e) Any cash received by the Secretary of the Treasury, and any moneys collected by him, by virtue of the transfer made under this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 2. No suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act, but the court, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after the date of such enactment, may allow the same to be maintained by or against the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. (a) Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 17, and 18 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1020, 1020a-1020h, 992a, 723(f)), are hereby repealed.

(b) Sections 32 (except the fourteenth sentence thereof), 33, 34, and 35 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1016-1019, except 1016 (h), second sentence) are hereby repealed, and the fourteenth sentence of such section 32 (12 U.S.C. 1016(h), second sentence) is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the word "such".

(c) The first sentence of the eighth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 347), is amended by striking out "or by the deposit or pledge of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds issued under the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act,".

(d) The first sentence of section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 355), is amended by striking out "bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation having maturities from date of purchase of not exceeding six months,".

(e) The fourteenth paragraph of section 7 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 723(c)), is amended by striking out the fourth sentence thereof.

(f) The last paragraph of section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 722), is amended to read as follows: "Amounts transmitted to Federal land bank associations by Federal land banks to me loaned to its members shall, at the option of the bank, be in current funds or, at the option of the borrower, in farm loan bonds."

(g) Paragraph Eighth of section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 781), is amended to read as follows:

"Eighth. To buy and sell United States Government obligations direct or fully guaranteed."

(h) Section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 781), is amended by striking out paragraphs Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth thereof.

(i) Section 22 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 897), is amended by (1) striking out clause (e) under the heading "In the case of a Federal land bank", and (2) striking out clause (e) under the heading "In the case of a joint-stock land bank".

(j) Section 62 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1138b), is amended by striking out "the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,".

(k) The Act of June 4, 1936, as amended (49 Stat. 1461; 12 U.S.C. 773a), is amended by striking out "the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation," and "the Land Bank Commissioner".

(l) Section 7(b) of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1684; 15 U.S.C. 712a (b)), is amended by striking out item 4 thereof and by redesignating items 5 to 13, inclusive, as 4 to 12, respectively.

(m) The Act of September 6, 1950 (64 Stat. 769; 7 U.S.C. 1036), is amended by striking out section 4 thereof.

(n) Section 7(a) of the Farm Credit Act of 1953, as amended (12 U.S.C. 636f(a)), is amended by striking out the second and third sentences thereof.

(o) The second sentence of section 433 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act,".

(p) The first paragraph of section 493 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation".

(q) Section 657 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,".

(r) Section 658 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,".

(s) Section 1006 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,".

(t) Section 1014 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,".

(u) Section 101 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 846), is amended by striking out "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,".

(v) The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, as amended (58 Stat. 741; 12 U.S.C. 1020a-1), is amended by striking out section 603 thereof.

(w) The last paragraph of section 32 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 992, 993), is hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, line 8, strike out "(12 U.S.C. 722)" and insert "12 U.S.C. 772)"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DURUM WHEAT PRODUCTION IN TULELAKE, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1107) to provide a 2-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of California.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 334(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended—

(1) by striking "1958 through 1961" out of the first sentence thereof, and inserting "1958 through 1963"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following additional sentence: "Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after "1962" insert "or 1963".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO FARM CREDIT LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1927) to amend further the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS BETWEEN THE NAVY AND OREGON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8924) to amend section 207 of the Military Construction Act of 1960 in order to clarify the authority granted under such section to the Secretary of the Navy to exchange certain lands owned by the United States for lands owned by the State of Oregon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask two or three questions: First of all, does this bill provide for the fair market value in the proposed exchange of lands where there is a difference as to value?

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, my understanding is that it does.

Mr. GROSS. Well, the gentleman understands that it does, but I should like a little more assurance than that, that it does provide for the fair market value.

Mr. NORBLAD. It does provide for the fair market value.

Mr. GROSS. All right. Now, will the gentleman please tell me the meaning of "missile park"?

Mr. NORBLAD. It is contemplated that the Boeing Aircraft Co. will go in there and do testing.

Mr. GROSS. That is what is known as the missile park; is that right?

Mr. NORBLAD. I presume so, yes.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 207 of the Military Construction Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 166, 175) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 207. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine to be in the public interest, to convey to the State of Oregon all or part of or interests in the lands, including acquired and public domain lands, comprising the Boardman Bombing Range in the State of Oregon, as delineated on a map designated as 'War Department, Office of the Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Real Estate, Boardman Precision Bombing Range', approved February 17, 1947, drawing numbered 0-31-52. The conveyance of such lands to the State of Oregon shall be made in exchange for a conveyance, without restriction as to use of lands, to the United States of such lands, or interests therein, of the State of Oregon as the Secretary of the Navy shall find suitable for use, with any lands or interests retained by the Navy, as a bombing range, and upon payment

by the State of Oregon to the United States of such amount as the Secretary of the Navy determines to represent the total of (1) the difference, if any, between the fair market value of the property so conveyed by the Secretary of the Navy and the fair market value of the land and interests in lands accepted in exchange therefor, and (2) the cost to the Department of the Navy of providing a complete substitute facility on the retained lands, if any, and the State lands so acquired.

"(b) The State of Oregon shall agree to be primarily liable and hold the United States harmless from any claims for personal injury or property damage resulting from the condition of the lands conveyed by the United States.

"(c) Of the lands retained by the Navy, if any, together with any lands conveyed to the United States by the State of Oregon, 37,320.31 acres thereof, inclusive of any retained public domain lands, as agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy, shall become public domain lands of the United States subject to all the laws and regulations applicable thereto, but shall remain withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and shall be reserved for use as a bombing range under the administration of the Department of the Navy until such withdrawal and reservation is revoked by order of the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy. The remaining acreage of the lands conveyed to the United States shall become a part of the lands comprising the substitute bombing range and shall be administered by the Department of the Navy.

"(d) The money received by the Secretary of the Navy in connection with the exchange authorized by this Act shall be disbursed as follows: (1) The difference in the fair market value between the public domain lands conveyed by the United States and the lands designated as public domain lands under subsection (c), exclusive of any retained public domain lands, shall be distributed as a receipt from the sale of public domain lands; (2) the difference in the fair market value between the remaining lands and interests exchanged shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; and (3) the amount received to defray the cost of providing a complete substitute facility shall be available to the Department of the Navy for the construction and acquisition of such complete substitute facility.

"(e) The Department of the Navy shall not be required to relinquish use of any lands of the Boardman Bombing Range to be conveyed to the State of Oregon until the complete substitute facility is available for use."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 4, lines 3 to 6, after the semicolon substitute the following: "and (3) the amount representing the cost to the Department of the Navy for providing a complete substitute facility on the retained lands, if any, and the State lands so acquired, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited).

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87th-1st, Nos. 168 and 169

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For Highlights see page 3.

HOUSE - SEPT. 22

1. PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 7377, to increase the limitation on the number of supergrades and on the number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized (H. Rept. 1261) (pp. 19618-23). Conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 19561). The conferees agreed to salaries of \$19,000 for the heads of FHA, FS, SCS, and FCIC.

Agreed to the conference report on S. 739, to remove the present requirement, contained in the Pay Act of 1960, that ASC county committee employees with past service purchase credit for such service within a two-year period from July 10, 1960, to modify the method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund, and to provide for permanent indefinite appropriations for the retirement fund. p. 19575

Passed as reported H. R. 8798, to authorize payment of travel and transportation expenses to student trainees when assigned, with or without promotion, upon

completion of college work to positions for which there is determined by the Civil Service Commission to be a manpower shortage. pp. 19567-8

2. FORESTRY. Received from the President "a report prepared by the Department of Agriculture setting forth a development program for the national forests"; to Agriculture Committee. p. 19624
3. INFORMATION. Received from the Government Operations Committee the eleventh report on availability of information from Federal departments and agencies (H. Rept. 1257). p. 19625
4. TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6682, to provide for the exemption of fowling nets from duty (H. Rept. 1258). p. 19625
5. PURCHASING. Passed without amendment H. R. 8099, to remove the limitation on the maximum capital of the General Supply Fund, and (as reported) H. R. 8100, to allow GSA to charge to the consuming agencies the transportation cost of items of supply sent them by request. p. 19567
6. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received the conference report on H. R. 4750, to increase the borrowing authority of the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Rept. 1260). pp. 19606-7
7. TEXTILES. Rep. Hemphill inserted a number of articles on the problems of the textile industry and said, "As a Representative of a textile area, I insist that the Government of these United States holds to my people and to this industry a review of policy and cure the illness of the textile industry in the United States." pp. 19589-94
8. COTTON. Rep. McSween discussed the 1962 cotton outlook and said, "If we move in the direction of reduced acreage, restrictions, and high Government guaranteed prices, we will reverse this whole trend and cotton will become a sick and frustrated industry." pp. 19604-5

SENATE - SEPT. 22

9. FARM LABOR. Continued debate on H. R. 2010, the Mexican farm labor bill (pp. 19445, 19448-9, 19456-71, 19487-500, 19506-39). By a vote of 38 to 33, agreed to a motion by Sen. Jordan to table a motion by Sen. Keating to reconsider the vote by which the Senate declined to table the conference report on Thurs. (pp. 19488-9). By a vote of 43 to 30, agreed to a motion by Sen. Jordan to table a motion by Sen. Keating (for himself and Sen. McCarthy) to defer further consideration of the conference report until Friday, Jan. 19, 1962 (p. 19507).
10. WHEAT. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1107, to continue the exemption on the production of durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. (Tulelake area), from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions during 1962 and 1963. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19494
11. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4750, to amend the Virgin Islands Corporation Act so as to increase the borrowing authority of the Corporation by \$4 million. p. 19526
12. FARM LOANS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19495

Secondly, as the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] indicated earlier, we have a history and a precedent of large producers recruiting workers in Mexico. They can do so under the law. It is well established that they can do so. So the injury to anyone involved in laying the bill over to next January would be extremely limited under those circumstances. And for that reason the Senate could stand fast, remain tough, and say to the House, "We recognize your ultimatum, and we insist on getting a good bill, a humane bill, or no bill."

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have great respect for the House of Representatives. My wife served a term in the House before I came to the Senate. In fact, I got elected to the Senate on a case of mistaken identity. The voters thought they were voting for my wife; and then, to their pain, they discovered they were voting for me. So I have very much of a soft spot for the House.

Incidentally, my wife has said that a Senator can condense into an hour what a Member of the House can say in 5 minutes. I am not, however, carrying out that principle this afternoon. But I wish to emphasize again my great respect for this coequal body. But that statement does not mean that we should accept dictation at their hands.

I may point out in connection with agricultural matters that we have all too often been confronted with a loaded pistol and told, "Take the House version or you will have no bill at all."

In connection with the sugar bill, in the summer of 1960 the Committee on Agriculture of the House came in with a bill at the conclusion of the session and told the Senate, "You take it or there will be no bill."

That bill, in fact, gave large bonuses to foreign countries which previously had not produced sugar, but which received the Cuban quota which was then being redistributed. That amounted to a present—I think at a yearly rate of about \$140 million a year—to a small group of sugar producers in other countries. It was to last for 6 months. Then the act came up again last March, and on the eve of the expiration of the act, once again the House Committee on Agriculture came in and continued the same practice.

We remember that the Senate Committee on Finance proposed instead that the bonus of 2 cents a pound above the world price, which was being paid, should go into the Federal Treasury, and that such action would mean an increase in Federal revenues of about \$140 million a year.

The Senate was about ready to adopt the amendment, in spite of the way in which the lobbyists flew up here from Latin America, arriving in so many airplanes that the heavens were almost darkened by the wings of the planes. In spite of that, the Senate was about ready to accept the proposal—and I take some credit, if I may be forgiven, for advancing the proposal—when we were told that if we acted in that way "the House will never agree to the proposal, and the

6 months' extension will expire and we will be in chaos."

A decent self-respect should therefore cause us to carry out a policy which is at once humane and economical and which reasserts the dignity of this body.

On Tuesday of this week we heard the eloquent speech of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] on the dignity of the Senate, who said the Senate was a great deliberative body and deserved to be respected by its Members and by the world at large and by the House of Representatives as well.

I believe in that, too. I believe in thorough discussion, but I believe in our commanding the respect of other bodies. We do not command respect by yielding every time there is a conflict of wills.

I believe that we should send the conference committee back to meet with the House. If some of them do not desire to serve, perhaps they might be replaced with Members of the Senate who believe in the McCarthy amendment. If some of them cannot conscientiously serve, we may have a conference committee more representative of the opinion of the Senate.

I know that this is September 22, and it has been a long session. We have been in session nearly 10 months. It is in these last days that frequently decisions are made which are ultimately disastrous, and special interest groups depend upon the fatigue of Senators and Representatives and their desire to get away, to get measures adopted which do not stand up in the light of time.

The Senator from Illinois would like to get away too. There are many things he would like to do, among them going back to his beloved State. However, legislation comes first. If necessary, the Senator from Illinois is ready to stay here until Christmas to get a proper bill enacted in the field of migratory labor, and to get proper tax bills enacted or improper bills defeated.

I said I did not wish to engaged in a filibuster. I wish to discuss this issue in depth. Therefore I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORE in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS TO FILE REPORTS.

During the delivery of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech:

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may make a unanimous-consent request, with the understanding that it will not jeopardize his right to the floor?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from Alabama, who was our candidate for Vice President in

1952, who not only has a brilliant political past, but also a brilliant political present and future, and whom we all hold in the highest esteem.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Small Business be authorized, during the adjournment of the 1st session of the 87th Congress, to file with the Secretary of the Senate the following two reports: "Small Business Administration, 1961," and "The Role of Competition in a Space Communication System," and that both reports be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ABOLITION OF FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1040) to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and for other purposes, which was, on page 4, line 5, strike out "(12 U.S.C. 722)" and insert "(12 U.S.C. 772)".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say for the information of the Senate that the House amendment merely corrects a typographical error in citing the number of the United States Code section that is referred to. The amendment should be concurred in. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF PROVISION FOR MINIMUM WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT IN TULELAKE AREA OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask that the chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1107.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORE in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1107) to provide a 2-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulelake area of California, which was, on page 2, line 1, after "1962" insert "or 1963".

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask the concurrence of the Senate in the amendment of the House. I have the approval of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the ranking members of the committee on the minority side of the aisle.

The amendment, which affects the growing of Durum wheat in the Tulelake area of California, provides that the exception which the Senate wrote into the bill shall apply in the year 1963 as well as the year 1962. On that basis, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM— CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2010) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in the light of the debate which has taken place, it seems to me that it would be unwise to give further consideration to the conference report at a time when Congress is moving toward adjournment. A few moments ago, I read in the New York Times an editorial which suggested that it would be wise to defer consideration of the conference report until January, unless it contains the substance of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

Therefore, in a moment or two I shall move that the Senate defer consideration of the conference report until Friday, January 26, 1962; but before making that motion, I wish to address a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will state it.

Mr. KEATING. If the motion to defer consideration of the conference report to Friday, January 26, 1962, should not succeed, would it then be in order to move to defer its consideration until Thursday, January 25, 1962?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The failure of the first proposed motion would have no bearing upon the second motion, assuming that the second motion were materially different from the first.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Did I correctly understand the Senator from New York to state that he is considering a motion to have the Senate pass upon the consideration of the conference report on January 15, or, if that motion should fail, on January 24, 1962?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York propounded a parliamentary inquiry. The Chair is unable to determine the course of action which the Senator from New York had in mind.

Mr. KEATING. I shall be glad to enlighten the majority leader. I am about to move to defer consideration of the conference report until Friday, January 26. I shall state my reasons briefly. I made a parliamentary inquiry as to whether, if that motion failed, it would be in order to move to defer the consideration of the conference report until Thursday, January 25, or to some other date in January. The Chair informed the junior Senator from New York that the second motion would be in order if it were materially different from the first one.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from New York advances a very interesting proposal; but it seems to me that what he is suggesting is, in effect, two possibilities which could cover the same subject within the period of a week. I would not for the world say that the Senator was employing dilatory tactics.

Mr. KEATING. No; I understand that.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I realize that speaking in depth entails taking some time. However, I plead with the Senator from New York, not in view of the fact that some Senators have looked forward to adjournment this coming Saturday, or possibly on Sunday morning; but because this subject has been discussed on two occasions, there have been numerous votes on particular amendments, and there was a yea-and-nay vote on the passage of the bill. I am sure, in my own mind at least, that no Senator will change his opinion at this late date.

If Senators wish to make motions, I think they should do so, because that is their right; but I hope the motions will be considered expeditiously and that the conference report will be voted up or down.

I am on the side of the Senator from New York, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. However, I think we ought to face the situation, vote the conference report up or down, and quit wasting the time of the Senate.

Mr. KEATING. I am sympathetic to the views of the majority leader, who has a responsibility to the Senate. I think I can state why a deferral of the question until January would not injure anyone.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Not merely January, but twice in January within a week's time, as I understand.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to make it clear to the distinguished majority leader that what I posed was a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from New York does not pose parliamentary inquiries unless he has something in the back of his mind. I have known him a long time in both Chambers of Congress. That is another warning sign.

Mr. KEATING. The Senator from Montana is quite correct. The parliamentary inquiry is not necessarily intended to indicate the intentions of the Senator from New York, and I know nothing about the intentions of Senators who may be allied with me on this issue. At the moment, I am on the verge of moving to defer the consideration of the conference report until January. The reason why such action would not in any way injure the program is that it is my understanding that the months of January and February represent the period when farmers generally contract for the Mexican labor. Mexican labor is not employed—at least, in any great numbers—during the months of January and February. By January, the Senate would be able to have digested the problems involved in the controversy

and, in my judgment, would be better able to reach a conclusion.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I suggest to the able Senator from New York that the parliamentary inquiry he has just propounded reminds me that perhaps his statement could be described most accurately as an announcement of low-field nuclear parliamentary testing.

Mr. KEATING. I appreciate the Senator's comment. I propounded the parliamentary inquiry in order to clear the atmosphere, so as to make abundantly certain in the minds of those with whom I am allied in this effort, as well as in my own mind what the parliamentary situation is.

It is my sincere hope that Senators will feel that this subject is not of such urgency that consideration of it may not be postponed at this time. The conference report will still be before the Senate when we reconvene. There is no reason why the Senate cannot adopt it on January 26; or if that date in any way interferes with any other plans of the leadership, I should be very happy to select some other date more in accordance with the wishes of the leadership. Nevertheless, I believe that no harm would be done by postponing consideration of the conference report. To do so would permit the Senate to get on with its other urgent business.

Therefore, I move to defer the consideration of the conference report until Friday, January 26, 1962.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. President, I move that that motion be laid on the table.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, before the Senator from North Carolina makes the motion, will he yield to me?

Mr. JORDAN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. First, I should like to say to the Senator from New York that what he suggests would be of no hardship to the farmers of his own State or to the farmers of the State represented in part by me; but it would represent a real hardship to those in the citrus industries of California, Arizona, and Texas, all of whom will be picking and handling their fruit at that particular time of the year—in January—when this measure would not be applicable. It would be a particular hardship on the winter producers of vegetables and other small crops, many of whom in the States I have mentioned need stoop laborers.

So I do not believe that the Senator from New York realizes that he is offering to visit such a handicap, such an inconvenience, and perhaps such a great loss upon good people in other parts of the Union who would be so adversely affected by putting off this decision until late January, as he has proposed.

So I hope he will withdraw his motion, because it so obviously would be of great disservice to a great many persons who should not be so mistreated.

Mr. KEATING. Let me ask the Senator whether I have been incorrectly informed that in January and February the contracting arrangements for Mexican labor are made.

Public Law 87-357
87th Congress, S. 1107
October 4, 1961



An Act

75 STAT. 778.

To provide a two-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum wheat acreage allotment in the Tulalake area of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 334(i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended—

(1) by striking “1958 through 1961” out of the first sentence thereof, and inserting “1958 through 1963”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following additional sentence: “Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 or 1963 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.”

Wheat acre-
age.
Tulalake area,
Calif.
72 Stat. 101;
74 Stat. 4.
7 USC 1334.

Approved October 4, 1961.

